The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,480.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

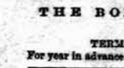
In the Native Language, Double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 180 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.		March.
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle		23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Negapatam		26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry		27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras		30
„ Mangalore	18			April
„ Cannanore	19	„ Cocanada		1
„ Calicut	19	„ Visagapatam		2
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam		2
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore		3
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point		4
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta		5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

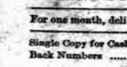
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Iavers, will be despatched on the 7th March, 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Gundur	13	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga	29
„ Linga	19	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	April 2
„ Fao	22	„ Gundur	4
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	7
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.

THE first-class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 604 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to BLAY and MACINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

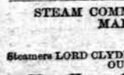
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Bakes, Commander, will leave for the undermentioned Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Umjuwell, Ratnaghery, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cuartier to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and SIR JAMES OUTRAM.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnaghery	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL GUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE RHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazar Street, 1st March, 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Havre if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE undermentioned First Class Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

LETHE	957 Tons Register		28th February.
CALYPSO	1,123 „	„	1st March.
DIDO	1,190 „	„	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2205 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March. She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £ 25	2nd Class. £ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,500 tons, Captain Rolandi, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafitesse, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wine.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. B. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the ATOS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Rasich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£22	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers, Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to Establish a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,200 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 21st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 5th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,929 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for this purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship FIRE QUEEN, from Liverpool, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Day without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th Feb. 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF VENICE, from Glasgow, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Swan without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MALLENY, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents Ship Malleny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1856.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.

THE first class Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 250 tons register, 120 horse power, expected here about the 16th March, and will sail about the end of the month.—For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

LOST or STRAYED from the Bungalow of Mr M B Manuel, on Malabar Hill, a small DOE GAZELLE. Any one bringing the same to said Bungalow will be liberally REWARDED.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

WATSON'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE, Grand Stand for the FIREWORKS.

Tickets Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each.

Refreshments can be had on the Premises.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give NOTICE, that their PARTNERSHIP connection CEASED on the 1st INSTANT by mutual consent.

KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS.
MANOCKJEE SAFOORJEE KAKA.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION will be held at the School Rooms, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., when their presence is requested.

DHIRAJRAM DALPATRAM,
Honorary Secretary, A. N. G. E. I.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSHEDJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

NEXT PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH MARCH.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2nd To consider the question of the debt due to the Managers on account of Bombay, and pass such Resolutions as may be necessary; and also to transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 7th March, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC. Passengers and Goods will be booked and invoiced between Khamgaum and the principal Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

By an arrangement sanctioned by Government, the G. I. P. R. Company will work the Khamgaum Railway as part of their own system.

Rates and Fares and all information can be obtained from the undersigned, and for times of Trains see the published Time Bills of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Extension of the Railway between BEERH and SOHAGPORE will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC on and after TUESDAY the 8th March, and that the Extension through from SOHAGPORE to JUBBULPORE will be opened for GOODS' TRAFFIC only on and after TUESDAY the 8th March, and for PASSENGER TRAFFIC on and after FRIDAY the 1st April.

From the 1st April the arrangements which have been made for through booking and invoicing of Passenger and Goods' Traffic between the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.

The times of Trains and other particulars as to through booking arrangements will shortly be published, and the rates and fares and all information can be obtained of the undersigned.

The Notices dated 21st February are modified by this announcement.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been PAID into the New Bank of Bombay:—

The Hon'ble A D Sassoon, C S I	... ...	Rs. 2,500 0
Cowasjee Jehanghierjee Readymoney, Esq., C S I	... ...	2,000 0
The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy	... ...	2,000 0
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq	... ...	2,000 0
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.	... ...	2,000 0
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq	... ...	2,000 0
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeeb, Esq	... ...	2,000 0
E D Sassoon, Esq	... ...	1,000 0
Sir Charles Forbes & Co	... ...	1,000 0
Messrs W Nicol & Co	... ...	1,000 0
„ W & A Graham & Co...	... ...	1,000 0
„ Ritchie, Steuart & Co...	... ...	1,000 0
The Superintendent, P. and O. Company	... ...	1,000 0
Messrs Remington & Co.	... ...	1,000 0
The Bank of Bengal	... ...	1,000 0
The New Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,000 0
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	... ...	1,000 0
Messrs Framjee, Sands & Co...	... ...	750 0
The Oriental Bank Corporation	... ...	750 0
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	... ...	750 0
Messrs Forbes & Co	... ...	500 0
The Hon'ble H P St G Tucker	... ...	500 0
H M Camajee's Sons	... ...	500 0
Messrs Campbell, Mitchell & Co	... ...	500 0
Messrs Ralli Brothers	... ...	500 0
Messrs Wallace & Co	... ...	500 0
Daaly Manockjee Limjee, Esq	... ...	500 0
London, Chatham and American Company	... ...	500 0
Messrs. Finlay, Clark & Co	... ...	500 0
Vurjeevundas and Nurotumdas Madhowdas, Esq	...	500 0
Messrs. Volkart Brothers	... ...	500 0
Manockbai and Motlibai	... ...	500 0
Nukoda Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Ameen Rozay	...	500 0
Manjee Manockjee, Esq	... ...	500 0
Pemanundas Jewandas, Esq	... ...	500 0
Hajee Ibrahim Jeetaluar, Esq	... ...	500 0
Lukmidas Khimjee, Esq	... ...	500 0
Messrs Gaddum & Co...	... ...	500 0
„ Hearn, Cleveland & Neile	... ...	200 0
„ Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama	... ...	
„ Muncherjee do do	... ...	300 0
„ Rustumjee Dadabhoy do	... ...	
Eduljee Framjee, Esq	... ...	300 0
Messrs Bell, Vents and Lucius	... ...	250 0
„ Culter, Palmer & Co	... ...	250 0
„ A Blackwell & Co	... ...	250 0
„ Blackwell & Co	... ...	250 0
Poorunbhai Chimanram, Esq	... ...	250 0
Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq	... ...	250 0
Sorabjee Shapoorjee B. Esq	... ...	200 0
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	... ...	200 0
Mc ars Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody & Co	... ...	200 0
Sewlal Motelal, Esq	... ...	200 0
C Griffiths, Esq ...	... ...	200 0
Raghunath Narayan, Esq	... ...	200 0
Hon'ble A B Warden	... ...	100 0
F F Arbuthnot Esq	... ...	100 0
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq	... ...	100 0
Nana Morojee, Esq	... ...	100 0
Dr Johan Emil	... ...	100 0
Messrs Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co	... ...	100 0
Hon'ble M. Metvill	... ...	100 0
Hon'ble A J Scobie	... ...	100 0
Dossaboy Framjee, Esq	... ...	100 0
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq	... ...	100 0
Shivlaun Narayan, Esq	... ...	100 0
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq	... ...	100 0
Narayan Vasudevji, Esq	... ...	100 0
W Wedderburn, Esq	... ...	100 0
W M Tennent, Esq	... ...	100 0
H E Jacomb, Esq	... ...	99 0
Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vukeel, Esq	... ...	50 0
Vundravundas Jumnadas, Esq	... ...	50 0
H Joynt	... ...	50 0
Hurrychund Sudaswjee, Esq	... ...	50 0
Jehangier Gustadjee, Esq	... ...	50 0
J D Sifvill, Esq	... ...	50 0
Alex De Rosario, alias Alex B Rosario, Band Master		
18th Regiment	... ...	25 8
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq	... ...	25 0
Dr Narayan Daji	... ...	25 0
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq...	... ...	20 0
C D Bentley, Esq	... ...	10 0
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq	... ...	10 0
Jehangir Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq...	... ...	10 0
Jallbhoy Dorabjee, Esq	... ...	10 0
From the Elphinstone High School, as follows:—		
Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia, Esq	... ...	25 8
Krishnarao Raghoonath Khote, Esq	... ...	5 0
Eknath Raghoonath Khote, Esq	... ...	5 0
Bhicajee Eshwant Surye, Esq...	... ...	5 0
Jehangeer Dossabhoy Kurrakh, Esq	... ...	5 0
Hormusjee Muncherjee Canna, Esq...	... ...	5 0
Kassumbhai Ahmedbhoy, Esq	... ...	5 0
Vithalbhai Gopalbhai Setna, Esq	... ...	5 0
Pestonjee Cowasjee Setna, Esq	... ...	5 0
Ruttonjee Bezonjee Sunawala, Esq...	... ...	5 0
Bottlejee Khuljee Sunawala, Esq	... ...	5 0
Other subscriptions amounting to	... ...	238 6
	Total ...	Rs 41,812 14

Such of the Subscribers as have NOT YET PAID the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS are requested to do so without FURTHER DELAY.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
President Reception Committee.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH 1870,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

THE PEOPLE'S ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE,

MISS FANNY WISEMAN,

Who on this occasion will appear as

EILY O'CONNOR,

IN

DION BOUCICAULT'S SENSATION DRAMA

OF THE

COLLEEN BAWN.

MISS FANNY WISEMAN

Begs to call the attention of the Public of Bombay to the effective and novel Programme arranged for the occasion of her Benefit, when she trusts to meet with that patronage and support which the kind marks of favour that have hitherto greeted her efforts to amuse justify her, to some extent, in anticipating.

No exertion will be spared in giving effect to every portion of the Night's Performances, and she hopes none of her friends will be backward in coming forward to honour her Bill drawn upon Whim, Wit, Waggery, and Co., endorsed by Gratitude and stamped by Public Opinion.

SIGNOR R. ABECCO,

THE

CELEBRATED TENOR & HARPIST,

Has kindly volunteered his valuable services for this night only.

DAVE CARSON

Has consented, for this night only, to appear in the character of

SHEELAH.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

IN AN

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

To be followed by a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

By the following Talented Artistes:

Mr. W. J. BURTON,

IN A FAVOURITE BALLAD;

MONSR. BEMELADIS,

IN A VIOLIN FANTASIA;

Mrs. DAVE CARSON and Mr S. HERBERTE,

IN A VOCAL DUET;

AND

SIGR. R. ABECCO,

IN A BALLAD AND HARP SOLO.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the representation of the last two Acts of Dion Boucicault's Sensation Drama of the

COLLEEN BAWN,

OR

THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Entirely New Music, including an Overture expressly arranged by Signor Zelman.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Hardress Cregan	Mr. F. H. Pollock
Kyrle Daly	Mr. H. Bruce
Father Tom	Mr. W. Burton
Corrigan	Mr. O. Deering
Mile-na-Coppaleen (with Song, "Finigan's Wake")	Mr. E. D. Haygarth
Danny Mann	Mr. W. South
Bertie O'Moore	Mr. S. Herberte
Mrs. Cregan	Miss Waddy Deering
Anne Chute (with Song, "Molly Asthore")	Mrs. Richardson
Eily O'Connor (with Song, "Cruiskeen Lawn")	Miss FANNY WISEMAN
Sheelah	Mr. Dave Carson

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT II.

TORC CREGAN.

COTTAGE OF THE COLLEEN BAWN.

"THE PRETTY GIRL MILKING HER COW."

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS.

THE O'DONOGHUE'S STABLES.

THE WATER CAVE.

ACT III.

THE HUT. CASTLE CHUTE.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH,

The Romantic Scottish Drama of

ROB ROY

WILL BE REPEATED.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE

Dinner Plates,	Soup Plates,
Meat Dishes,	Hotwater Dishes,
Basin & Ewer,	Gridirons.
&c.	&c.

Ten per cent Discount for Cash on delivery of articles.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Portable, recommended for up-country use. Rs. 10 each.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

CONSIGN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Colabas were inquired for at Rs. 1,550 and Elphinstones at Rs. 1,025.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
6,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,056	250	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co	1,555
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,025
10,500	1,000	650	11-14	Ditto New	650
5,000	150	all	Nil	Freke Land & Pier Co. Ld	167
5,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Maragon Land	1,015
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	750
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	1,740
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	170
900	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
1,800	2,000	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,240

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,175
320	2,000	1,100	400 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	3,330	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co	450
1	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2,000	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,125
200	500	all	35 do.	Do. New	325
500	1,880	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co	8,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	9,550	all	1000*	Fort Press Co	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	850
200	2,500	all	256 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
1000	5,000	2,500	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	700
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co	220
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,000
225	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Mazagon	1,750
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	220
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.15.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	170	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£15	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	2,700
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co	33
50	2,000	200	2	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	7th	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
15	3rd	...	Do. China
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	545
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 3d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	20 days' sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	221

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	107
Four per cent	93
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	107
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—26TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

Government Securities—Several sales of 4 per cents were reported at Rs 96-6 and 95-4, or 4-10 to 4-12 discount for cash, and ime-bargain contracts at Rs 95-0 for deliveries in one month. Public Works 5 per cents sold at Rs 103-0. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased, only for small investment orders, at Rs 108-4. 5 per cents were enquired after at Rs 113-12, sellers are holding firm for 112-14.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures changed hands at Rs 107-6 and 107-8; holders of the Debentures of 1870 are asking Rs 108-0. —*Englishman.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 26th February, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,026	12	8
Merchandize	62,624	6	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,333	14	0
Electric Telegraph	654	0	0
Total Rs.	1,08,239	1	7

Corresponding week in February, 1869. Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	37,622	0	8
Merchandize	59,510	10	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,971	19	3
Electric Telegraph	770	4	0
Total Rs.	1,00,874	9	6
Increase	7,364	8	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3

Stratton, Lieutenant-General, Madras Army, from Bangalore.
Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.
Blair, Captain, Assistant Governor General's Agent, on leave, from Tonk.
Cambridge, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.
Howard, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on medical certificate, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Applin, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.
Garden, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Simla.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 3)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor A. S. Sinclair, of the Ordnance Department, Calcutta, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain R. H. Dyas, H.M.'s 29th Regiment Punjab N. I., for two years.

Conductor D. Desmond, Barrack Department, Jubbulpore

Captain W. P. Harrison, General List Bengal Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. H. F. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. H. Bedford, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner P. W. Department, Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Swetenham, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant M. J. Moore, General List, Bengal Cavalry, Adjutant 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, W. C. Tarleton, of the Barrack Department.

Assistant Apothecary J. Cahill, No. 96, is relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine, and transferred to the Military Department.

Captain Charles Frederick Keays, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the 20th Feb. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon William Guyer Hunter, M. D., having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon Major from the 21st Feb. 1870 under the provisions of para. 7 of G. G. O. No. 325, dated 13th July 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. H. Rennick, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed an extension of preparatory leave to the 2nd March 1870.

Surgeon J. G. Asher, M.D., Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant John Thom's Watling, 45th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant 23rd Regiment N. I.,

having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 17th February 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Frederick Day Mander to be Captain, from the 15th December 1869, vice Coghlan, 109th Foot, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, exchanged into the 101st Foot.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Shortt resumed charge of the Kutch Agency from Surgeon H. Wakefield on the 19th February 1870, before office hours.

Lieutenant A. H. Mayhew performed the duties of the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, from 13th October to 14th December 1869, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Arthur and Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Disbrowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Pahlunpoor Superintendency on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. F. D. Melvill and A. Bosanquet respectively delivered over and received charge of the Tanna Adawlut on the 22nd instant.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan assumed charge of his appointment as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 17th instant, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI of 1868.

Mr. H. Scannell acted as District Superintendent of Police, Poona, 3rd Grade, from 10th January to 4th February 1870, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed subsidiary leave to rejoin his appointment from 1st to 16th February 1870, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Mr. H. R. Cooke, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Candy acted as First Assistant Collector of Canara, from 8th December 1869 to 2nd January 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, C.S., to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, Presidency Division, until further orders.

Mr. G. F. Whitworth to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. H. R. Cooke to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. Hay, Collector of Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 19th ultimo.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. T. H. M. Filgate to be Registrar General of Assurances, vice Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot.

Baron de Hochepied Larpent to act as Registrar General of Assurances until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments until further orders.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. Mereweather, R.E., received temporary charge of the Office of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, from Major J. Bonus, R.E., on the 23rd February 1870, after office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Sidney Smith resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica in Grant Medical College on the evening of the 17th ultimo.

Mr. K. T. Best, M.A., received charge of the Ahmedabad High School on the 23rd ultimo, after office hours.

Mr. Ambalal S. Desai assumed charge of the Surat High School on the 21st ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. Miller, B.A., Chaplain of Deesa and Aboo, is allowed 12 days' subsidiary leave from the date of quitting his Station, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bells	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Garnock	Auld	Sunderland, Oct. 2.
	May Queen	Brown	Mauritius, Jan. 21.
	Cathcart	Muir	Greenock, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Von Berg	Fasenfeldt	Rangoon.
	Atlantique	Grimard	Tellicherry and Mahi.
	Juventa	Holme	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Emeu, Babot, to China, &c.
Ship Magdala, Evans, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Oriental, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Macedon, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26 Punjaub (s) ..... Baxter ..... Singapore, Feb 16
Solway ..... Richards ..... Bombay, Jan 8

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26 Mahratta (s) ..... ——— ..... ———
City of Athens ..... ——— ..... ———

Passengers per ship Solway—Mrs Richards, Miss Fitzpatrick and Miss E Fitzpatrick.

Passengers per steamer Punjaub—Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs Hill and 2 servants, Mr O'Laughlan, and 25 deck.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

VANSOMEREN—February 24th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant VanSomeren, Conservator of Forests in Mysore and Coorg, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HAWORTH—February 24th, at Agra, the wife of J. H. Haworth, Esq., of a son, still-born.

SIMONDS—February 20th, at Nowshera, the wife of Major R. S. Simonds, 31st F. N. I., of a daughter.

O'NEILL—February 23rd, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Captain O'Neill, 20th Regiment, District Inspector of Musketry, of a son.

TYTLER—February 25th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain R. Tytler, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be glad to see GENTLEMEN belonging to Her Majesty's Services at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of a DURBAR for the RECEPTION of HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR of BARODA, G.C.S.I., at half-past 11 A.M. on SATURDAY the 5th of March.

FULL DRESS.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 2nd March 1870.

*** This cancels the Notice in Wednesday's issue.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

THE report of the Director General of the Post Office of India for 1868-9, dated November 25, 1869, and just published in the Gazette, is in many respects an interesting document. Few offices come more directly under the surveillance of the public than the post office. On no subject, perhaps, is the said public more susceptible, crying out, we among others, eagerly and loudly at any mischance or stupidity affecting immediate convenience. We fear that this habit is in a great degree unavoidable, considering that the service deals intimately with the mingled business and pleasure of our daily avocations. Nor, though frequently unjust, is the readiness of the public to feel aggrieved without its attendant benefits. Superior authority thus often learns the *laches* of subordinates, or finds out the inefficiency or unwisdom of rules devised with the best intentions. There can be no doubt that judicious and even injudicious criticism and complaint help to keep the governing authorities up to the mark; not only by rousing attention, but by affording or suggesting valuable hints from time to time. The present Director-General is an able man, prompt to introduce reforms, and ready to co-operate with others in carrying them out. His minute on the pattern and parcel post was a sample of the enlarged and liberal views he takes, and we see from this report that in dealing with the European postage rates, all interested have in him a firm and enlightened friend.

We have already stated, in an abstract of the Government Resolution, the rate of increase in the work of the department during the period under review; and we are afraid that the signs of prosperity will only harden the hearts of the Home Postal authorities. For in England the aim is, not only to serve the public well, but to create a revenue which shall cut a fine figure in the budget. They will probably say in answer to remonstrances from this side, that there are few symptoms of discontent with the rates—none, tried by the test of numbers; and they will add that for the luxury of rapid and frequent service, India must pay her share. We hold this to be short-sighted policy, unjust to all connected with India, whether residing at home or in this country. Every day will show more and more distinctly the folly of the notorious bargain; for every day will develop competitive lines of steamers. Thus a part of the British public has been sacrificed, because the the British Post Office made an improvident arrangement. That it has not arrested the increase in the postal service is a proof, not of the wisdom of the scheme, but of the elasticity of commerce and of public and private intercommunication, which the enhanced rates have not been able to repress. We fear, however, that a change for the better is not likely to occur, as long as the present contract endures, unless circumstances arise now unforeseen.

The year under review saw many improvements completed or begun, some of which are now taking effect with benefit to the public and the service. One of these is the sea-sorting arrangement, a triumph of administrative energy and skill. It is all the more creditable to the officers who work it out, seeing that they have the barest accommodation, and have to labour in a climate most trying and destructive to the constitution. Cooped up in a little space, often oppressed with heat, in its arduous character their work can only rank next in point of physical disadvantages, to that of stokers and engineers. Yet the service is accurately and punctually performed, and, when any slips occur, these officers are entitled to the greatest consideration. The actual saving in point of time and even of expense in the transmission of mails is great, and the experiment, a perfect success, may now be regarded as a postal institution. With characteristic justice the Director General records the services rendered by Mr. Hogg, as officiating Post Master General of Bombay, in the introduction of the reform. He says "it is due to Mr. Hogg to say that every possible care was bestowed on it. Mr. Hogg personally superintends all the preliminary arrangements, and for many months after the service had commenced, he maintained a close supervision of, and an especial interest in, its working." Turning to another branch of the subject, we observe that a just increase in the pay of delivery peons came into operation in 1868-69. The wise plan of classifying both status and salaries has been introduced, and thus an additional stimulus to exertion and good conduct has been applied. Nor to peons alone. Post Masters, deputy Post Masters and clerks have been sorted into grades with salaries rising by length of service. Nothing can be worse than the under-payment of persons in whom great trust is reposed; and as prices have risen everywhere, pay ought to rise also. Our readers are, of course, personally aware that the long-demanded alteration in inland postal rates was at length conceded, and came into operation in the beginning of the current year. We may also remark that while local posts have succeeded in Bombay, they have failed in Calcutta; nevertheless, although less advanced than this city, Calcutta was able, with a local post, to treble the number of letters sent through that medium. The Bombay circle also, still exhibits a larger extension of post offices than any other. It is worthy of note that the general average of new offices opened annually for the last four years, reaches the high figure of 350.

Is the Post Office a paying department? That depends upon the point of view from which we regard the accounts. If we exclude revenue from official correspondence, &c. there is a large deficit, but if we include that revenue, there is a large surplus, even in a year of greatly increased expenditure arising from a variety of causes. But to our simple apprehension in stating the accounts of a department, credit ought to be taken for all service done whether to the state, or to individua's not the state. The Government, indeed, seems to think that the public should pay for its own service, and the service performed for the state likewise. That is a policy which is of doubtful equity; but whether it be adhered to or not, the department, since it does the work, ought to be credited with the cost. The intention of the state not to make a revenue out of the Post Office is wise, but a wise determination like that, does not entitle it to have service rendered gratis; and we cordially endorse the opinions of the Director General who holds that all who employ the Post Office ought to pay for services rendered. As far as Government is concerned it would be a mere matter of account, since it would be foolish to pay with one hand and draw back the payment with the other. Equity demands that the cost of Governmental postage should be credited to the Post Office, and that the heretical notions now prevailing in the Finaucial Department should be over-ridden.

THE Countess of Mayo arrived at Bombay on Wednesday. With her party was Colonel Pelly, who is likely, we believe, to sail for the Persian Gulf in a day or two. Lady Mayo goes home by to-morrow's mail steamer.

MR. H. E. JACOMB has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Bombay.

MR. H. M. PLOWDEN has been appointed Officiating Government Advocate of the Punjab, in the room of Mr. Cunningham.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence of Mr. C. Boulnois.

THE "Pioneer" believes that "Mr. C. A. Elliott, the very able Settlement Officer of Furruckabad, will succeed Mr. R. Simson as Secretary to Government, N. W. P."

MR. AUCKLAND COLVIN will, it is said, succeed Mr. W. Chichelo Plowden as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., on the assumption by the latter of the Meerut Collectorate.

THE appointments, which we anticipated some days ago, of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot to be Collector of Bombay, Mr. T. P. H. M. Filgate to be Registrar General of Assurances in Mr. Arbuthnot's place, and Baron de Hochepied Larpent to act meanwhile in the latter post, appear in yesterday's official "Gazette."

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News" "Sir William Mansfield will leave India (? Calcutta for Bombay, en route to England) about the 15th, and not later than the 20th of March. All important cases, in which immediate action is not necessary, will be left for the decision of his successor. Lord Napier may be expected about the 4th April. His Lordship's stay in Calcutta will be short. He will proceed almost immediately to Simla."

THE "Indian Daily News" has the following droll joke :—"A question has been raised by some apparently mischief-loving Deputy Accountant-General as to whether the salary of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who embarked for Calcutta on the 30th of November last, should be payable during his absence, as Statute 30th, William 4, c. 85—379, prescribes that should the Governor of Bombay leave the Presidency other than on the known actual service of the State, his salary, &c., shall not be payable during his absence. The Accountant General has been informed that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was in Calcutta on the service of the State."

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

THE s. s. Hibernia, which has the part of the cable that is to be spliced to that on board the Great Eastern, arrived at Aden yesterday morning, all well. It is now expected that the Great Eastern, the Hibernia, and the Chiltern will leave Aden in company on the 6th, Sunday.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH reached his camp on the banks of the Mohan river, which separates Oudh from Nepaul, at 8-30 on the morning of the 23rd ultimo. About two hours afterwards, we learn from the account published by the Allahabad journal, Sir Jung Bahadoor, who was encamped on the opposite bank, paid His Royal Highness a complimentary visit. Sir Jung Bahadoor was attended by Colonel R. Lawrence, the Resident at Katmandoo, and was met on this side of the river by Colonel Thompson, who conducted His Highness to the shamiana under which the Duke and party awaited him. The Duke rose and received the Maharajah at the edge of the carpet, and after the presentation by Sir Jung Bahadoor of some of his principal officers, the party took their seats. Sir Jung Bahadoor then conveyed to the Prince his sentiments of respect, and expressed his anxiety to do all in his power to show attention to His Royal Highness, as an earnest of his profound veneration for Her Majesty, and his grateful remembrance of the many kindnesses rendered to him in past years on his visit to England. He begged the Prince to believe that this was his object in coming to meet him, and that he might be relied on to spare no pains to secure such sport for His Royal Highness as the place and season admitted of. His Royal Highness briefly, but courteously, expressed his acknowledgments; and the Maharajah then left to relieve himself of the burden of his splendour (for he was in full State costume, with a most magnificent headdress valued at a lakh and a half of rupees), in order not to delay the shooting party. The *battue* which followed is described as absolutely unique. There were upwards of 350 elephants on the field; a tiger was soon on foot, and by the masterly arrangements was gradually so hemmed in by elephants, that at last these formed a complete circle of not more than sixty yards diameter, with only the Prince, Sir Jung Bahadoor and the tiger in the central space. When the latter realized his situation, he ran roaring round and round the circle trying to find an exit, and at last made a rush at what seemed probably the weakest point in the circle. This, however, was just in front of the Duke's elephant, and a well-directed shot from His Royal Highness rolled him over, though it took two or three more balls to finish him. It was an understood thing that no one but the Duke was to fire, and to give an idea of Sir Jung's consummate courtesy, it may be noticed that he had dismounted from his own elephant and climbed into the State howdah, which by his orders had been prepared for the Duke, where he sat *behind* his royal visitor, not firing himself, but handing gun after gun to the Duke as he required them. The dinner that night in camp is said to have been, considering where it was, a sight of itself worth a journey. The large and handsome tent was brilliantly lighted, and the table, in the heart of that "forest primeval," furnished with everything that could be expected even in a luxurious capital. But the treat was at dessert. Then, about 9 P.M., the tent door opened, and in long defile entered a string of Goorkhas bringing trays of presents—beautiful knives, elephants' teeth, tiger skins, China silks, musk pods, the current coins of Nepaul—and a small elephant (who objected very much to the festivities), and last (though not least interesting) a baby tiger, only ten days or a fortnight old, which made itself quite at home on the table with the dessert, and allowed itself to be caressed and made a pet of at once.

On the whole, the Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor has been most judicious as well as earnest in his courtesies, and the Duke has beyond a doubt enjoyed himself most thoroughly.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

AN Extraordinary of the "Bombay Government Gazette," published last night, contains the following notifications regarding the arrival of the Native Chiefs expected to be here to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh :—

His Highness Khunderao Gaekwar Sena Khaskeil, Shumsher Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th instant, at 3-55 P.M. His Highness will travel by special train from Baroda, and will, on arrival at the Grant Road Station, be received by a deputation, consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his Personal Staff, the Secretaries to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and the Oriental Translator to Government, by whom His Highness will be conducted to his residence. A salute of 21 guns will at the same time be fired for His Highness, and a guard of honour of two companies with colours will be in attendance. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police will arrange for the maintenance of order at the Grant Road Station and along the approaches to it.

His Highness Rajaram Maharaj Chhutruputtee, the Raja of Kolhapoor, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th instant, at 3-35 P.M., and will, on arrival at the Byculla Station, be received by a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary and the Political Secretary to Government, Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison, a Member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government, by whom His Highness will be conducted to his residence. A salute of 19 guns will, at the same time, be fired for His Highness, and a guard of honour will be in attendance. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police will arrange for the maintenance of order at the Byculla Station and along the approaches to it.

His Highness Pragmaljee the Rao of Kutch is expected to arrive at Ahmedabad on the 2nd instant. A salute of 17 guns will be fired for His Highness on arrival at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Bombay, and a guard of honour will be in attendance at each of these places. The chief civil offier and the chief military officer at Ahmedabad and Surat will receive His Highness on arrival at those places; and the following officers will form a deputation to receive His Highness on arrival at the Grant Road Station on the 5th instant, at 5 P.M., viz. the Chief Secretary and the Political Secretary to Government, the Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison, a Member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police will arrange for the maintenance of order at the Grant Road Station and along the approaches to it.

His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur is expected to arrive in Bombay by sea on the 5th instant, at 10th A.M., and will land at the Government Dockyard Pier, under arrangements to be made by the Superintendent of Marine. A salute of 11 guns will be fired for His Highness on landing, and a guard of honour will be in attendance. A deputation, consisting of a Staff Officer of the Garrison, a Member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government, will receive His Highness and conduct him to his residence.

His Highness the Raj of Drangdra is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 3rd instant, at 3-30 P.M., and will on alighting at the Grant Road Station be received by a deputation, consisting of a Staff Officer of the Garrison, a Member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. A salute of 11 guns will at the same time be fired for His Highness, and a guard of honour will be in attendance.

His Excellency the Nawab of Cambay is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant, at 8-30 A.M., and will, on alighting at the Grant Road Station, be received by a deputation, consisting of a Staff Officer of the Garrison, a Member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. A salute of 11 guns will at the same time be fired for His Excellency, and a guard of honour will be in attendance.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff in replying to Sir Stafford Northcote said he could not make any financial statement before Easter. He was willing to produce correspondence relative to the revision of the last Budget.

Mr. Grant Duff in replying to Mr. Lindsay said, that any recommendation from the Indian Government for recompensation to the officers of the 7th and 19th Hussars, in consequence of the recall of those regiments would be carefully considered.

Lord Napier of Magdala before the Abyssinian Committee said that in November 1867 no approximate calculation of the cost of the expedition was possible. His Lordship added that the coast route was altogether unknown, and that the cost of the expedition increased as additional items were discovered as being requisite (for the success of the expedition). He further stated that it was possible that the followers of the army numbered 30,000, the actual estimate being 7,900, and that no more troops had been employed for transport service than were realy needed.

Mr. Gladstone in replying to the enquiry from Lord Manners of the contemplated extraordinary measure for the better security of life and the better administration of law in Ireland were not departed from the views promulgated in the Queen's speech (sic) said that the Ministry were considering whether it were possible to make improvements in the constitution within the limits of the law, and that they would shortly announce their decision.

The East Indian Regulations Bill has passed through the House of Commons.

Further agrarian outrages are reported in Ireland.

OBITUARY.—Sir John Leeke.

THE following telegram is taken from a Mofussil paper. It was despatched from Kurrachee on the 28th February, but it has not been delivered in Bombay :—

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

The verdict in the Mordaunt case declares Lady Mordaunt to be insane now and to have been so at the time of citation.

The Indian Civil Service appointments have been increased to forty.

Sir John Lubbock has been elected for Maidstone.

Mr. Bright is gradually recovering.

FIBRE CULTIVATION.

DESTRU

THE REGATTA.

The Bombay Yacht Club's Regatta yesterday was a complete success. To-morrow we hope to present our readers with a full account of the events.

MISS FANNY WISEMAN'S BENEFIT.

We hope Miss Fanny Wiseman, a really clever and entertaining actress, will have a good benefit at the Grant Road Theatre to-night. The programme promises well. A part of the Colleen Bawn is to be done, and the rest of the programme is of a miscellaneous and amusing character. Signor Abecco is to perform on the occasion.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 3rd, 4 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Europe. Latest dates from England via Turkey, 1st March, 3-7 P.M., via Russia, 1st March 3-40 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 2nd March 9th P.M., via Russia, 1st March 3-20 P.M.

Hurreeporr, 3rd, 4-30 P.M.—Office closed.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st March.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th February and 1st March.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st and 2nd March.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st and 2nd March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 25	0 5
,, Calcutta	9 8	0 45
,, Madras	9 0	0 20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.

Bashapa Bhoja, Moorassett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.

Annund Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.

Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.

Pamchund Oomed at Goochee Chall, from Deesa.

Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.

Mamledar, from Oomrawuttee.

Adjutant 77th Regiment.

Graves, from Beverly, Liverpool.

APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's (Bombay) High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue the following rules for the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council:—

I. All applications for certificates either as to the value of the property in dispute or the fitness of the case for appeal shall be made to the High Court at the time of presenting the petition for the admission of the appeal to the Privy Council. On such application being made, notice will be served on the opposite party to show cause, within one month of the date of the service of the notice, why such certificate should not be granted. If the certificate required by law be not granted, the petition for the admission of the appeal will be dismissed.

II. Within two weeks of the grant of the certificate or within six months of the date of the decision appealed against, the appellant shall ordinarily find security for the payment of costs to the extent of Rs. 4,000, and may either deposit cash or Government securities to that amount, or may give as security immoveable property, or enter into a recognizance with two sureties, to be approved of by the High Court. If he intends to give immoveable property as security, he shall file a mortgage bond duly registered; and, in order that the security may be tested, the parties thereto shall specify distinctly the origin and ground of their title. Provided that if on inquiry such security appears to be insufficient, the appellant may be called upon to deposit Rs. 4,000 in cash or in Government securities within six weeks from the date of the service upon him of such order. In cases of special magnitude and importance the Court will, if necessary, require security for costs of appeal to a larger amount, but in no case exceeding Rs. 10,000.

III. If at any time before the admission of the appeal, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the security for costs which has been allowed is insufficient, the appellant will be required to furnish, within six weeks of service of notice upon him, further and sufficient security under the conditions stated in rule II.

IV. If at any time after the admission of the appeal and before the final decision thereof it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the security for costs which has been allowed is insufficient, the appellant will be required to furnish further and sufficient security under the conditions stated in rule II. And in default of his so doing before the transmission of the transcript record, such default will be noted in the transcript. If the transcript record shall have been transmitted before the security was found to be insufficient, notice of the demand for further security will forth with be communicated to the Registrar of the Privy Council.

V. With the petition for the admission of the appeal the appellant shall deposit in Court, towards defraying the fees and expenses to be incurred in preparing the Transcript Record, the sum of Rs. 2,000 if the case is on the appellate side, and the sum of Rs. 500 if the case is on the original side of the Court.

VI. In all criminal cases and ordinarily in civil cases, the entire record, exclusive of all merely formal documents, will, with the exceptions hereinafter noted, be transcribed. On receipt of the petition in a civil case the Registrar or other proper officer of the Court shall serve upon the parties notices calling upon them to specify, within a certain time not exceeding one month, what accounts attached to the record they consider to be necessary evidence in the appeal. And it shall be in the discretion of the said officer to omit from the transcript any accounts which have not within the time specified been expressly asked for by the parties. If either party shall expressly ask for translations of any accounts, the circumstance shall be noted in the transcript. Further, with a view to reducing in civil cases the bulk of the papers transmitted, a list of the papers which make up the record of the case will be furnished to the parties, as soon as possible after the receipt of the petition; and it will be competent to either party, within one month of his receiving such list, to indicate any documents which he considers immaterial to any question to be determined upon the appeal. If the parties are agreed as to the documents to be omitted, such documents will not be translated or transcribed, but in the case of the parties differing as to the proposed omissions, the matter may be brought before the Court for determination. If either party expressly requests that a document held by the Registrar or other proper officer to be merely formal may be translated and transcribed, such document shall be translated and transcribed and appended to the Transcript Record, the circumstance being noted on the document itself.

VII. Within two weeks after the date of any final notification to the Registrar or other proper officer, specifying the papers to be translated, the chief translator or other proper officer shall certify by estimation whether the deposit made by the appellant will be sufficient to cover the expense, with a margin of Rs. 300; and if not, what further deposit will be necessary. The Registrar or other proper officer will notify the amount of the further deposit to the appellant, who will be required to deposit this further amount within one month of the service of notice upon him. When the actual cost of the transcript has been ascertained, the balance, if any, of the amount deposited will be returned to the appellant.

VIII. When the Registrar or other proper officer of the Court shall have certified to the Court that in accordance with the above rules, the security for costs has been furnished and that the required deposit has been made, the Court will declare the appeal admitted.

IX. If the appellant shall fail to furnish security for costs of appeal or to deposit the amount required for the preparation of the transcript record, in accordance with Rules II., III., V. and VII., the petition for the admission of the appeal will be dismissed, unless as a special case an order extending the time allowed shall be obtained on application to the Court. When a petition has been dismissed, if an appellant desires to obtain leave to proceed with the appeal, the application must be made to the Privy Council

X. The foregoing rules shall take effect on the 1st day of March 1870, and shall apply to all petitions for the admission of an appeal which shall be before the Court on that day but which shall not have been admitted, as if the same were presented on the said 1st day of March 1870.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay 23rd February 1870.

LITIGATION REGARDING A CHARITABLE TRUST.

A case of an unusual kind was heard on Feb. 25 in the Calcutta High Court before Mr. Justice Macpherson, the Bishop of Calcutta being defendant and the Advocate-General plaintiff. When Lady Canning died in 1861, a memorial fund was raised, which it was intended should be applied to the maintenance of a Nurses' Institution, to provide a building for it, and as an improvement on the old institution, to admit both Europeans and natives to its benefits. The sum collected was Rs. 90,000, which was entrusted to the Lord Bishop, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Captain E. C. S. Williams. The object of the suit was, that the Court should take over the fund, and appoint trustees. Mr. Woodroffe, for defendant, said he had no objection to the application, but he thought that the fund ought to be applied to the purposes mentioned in the circular which had called for subscriptions, and he would suggest that the circular be taken as the basis for the formation of any scheme. Mr. Graham observed that a part of the fund had already been expended, and he would ask the Court to make an order that accounts be made, in order to know what the balance was. The Court accordingly ordered that an account be taken of the fund, and also declared that the fund should be held for the purposes referred to in the circular, that a scheme be submitted by the Advocate-General, and that trustees be appointed for the management of the fund.

'TIS TWENTY YEARS SINCE.

The recent death of Lalla Jotee Persad has recalled to the recollections of several of our contemporaries the celebrated occasion on which he was tried for commissariat frauds. Although the prosecution was exceedingly ill-judged, no blame seems to attach to Mr. Thomason for having sanctioned it. The colossal fortune of the Lalla was itself a permanent evidence that, somehow or another, Government did not receive a fair equivalent for what it paid in the department to which he belonged. Nor was it the Lalla alone, but many officers connected in those days with the commissariat got suddenly and extremely rich; were soon ready to go home, and were most wonderfully comfortable when they got there. There was a general impression abroad, that somebody must be suffering for this, and the conclusion in most minds was that the sufferer was—the Government. With a hatred of dishonorable actions and their perpetrators, akin to the antipathy some people feel to reptiles or some of the fouler quadrupeds, Mr. Thomason, urged forward by two injudicious advisers, rushed boldly into the fray.

But the times were adverse. The state of the commissariat accounts was such that the Lalla could well plead that the balances were still open to reduction and adjustment; vested interests, too, were strong, and there were many ready to cry with the goldsmiths of Ephesus, "Our craft is in danger." Moreover, to add to the mischief of the adventure, one of the injudicious prosecutors was found to be himself largely indebted to the Lalla; and last, but not least prognostic of disaster—the Governor-General's name was Ramsay.

A trial which commenced under such circumstances was one in which the Government naturally enough found little sympathy from such of its own servants as were not prepared to follow their advancement through the mire as well as over the rocks. There was a large body of malcontents, headed by a well-known doctor of the day, and comprising in its number many officers and civilians, who openly sided with the Lalla; not that they thought him immaculate, but that they held the conduct of his prosecutors to be at once unwise and ungrateful. The scene viewed by the lights of the present day was a very curious one. Since the establishment of the High Court, the sight of a barrister is not uncommon even in the remote district courts, and the general procedure of such courts is known to any one who takes an interest at all in such subjects. But when the Lalla was tried in the Agra District Court, presided over by Mr. Samuel Brown, there was an invasion by the public of unknown precincts, consecrated hitherto to the Hakim and his Omlah, and screened from the profane gaze of outsiders, by the prestige of years of undisturbed pomposity and dulness. These same Omlah, it may be supposed, gazed through chinks and behind curtains, with fluttering hearts, at the strange, impudent-looking man in gown and bands, with the large bright eyes, who objected to this and objected to that, and treated Brown Bahadur exactly as if he was a mortal, and subject to like infirmities with ourselves.

Mr. Brown was assisted by the three assessors,—Mr. Wollaston, the since well-known Small Cause Court Judge; Baboo Shama Churn, also highly respected in the same department; and Mr. J. P. Ledlie, long ago dead, whom a few wits of the period endeavoured to raise to temporary fame as the founder of *Ledlie's Miscellany*. The prosecution was represented by Mr. E. Wyllie, but as this gentleman was desirous of pleasing the malcontents, he employed vacant moments by caricaturing the judge, and handing his drawings down into the area where they obtained speedy circulation. In some of these that functionary figured as the horned owl,—the adjutant,—and in other zoological combinations more or less humorous in their character. The judge was really a man of ability, but of portentous solemnity and of a neckcloth to be equalled only by that of Bishop Monck of Gloucester, which had so large a share in driving Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, into rationalism.

The court was crowded with people. That face simmering with laughter belongs to poor Fred. C—; the owner of the solid, clever head is Reginald T—; the massive handsome old man in spectacles is the doctor aforesaid, leader of the malcontents; whilst J. O. B., of glorious girth and memory, takes up a considerable space in the gangway, and is supported by the erect, wiry figure of his brother, the Don.

The examination of witnesses did not afford much amusement, except that of a certain commissariat officer who was led to asserting that he always counted herds of bullocks on his own fingers, and that no bullock had passed through Agra which had not been thus ascertained to be a live bullock and not a paper bullock. The only approach to reporting was the swift writing of Mr. E. Fraser, afterwards of Lucknow, who, however, did not know short-hand, and, therefore, nimble as he was, occupied a good deal of time. John Lang on the whole behaved very well. He treated the Bench with a fairish amount of respect, and was moderate and not over-bearing in cross-examination.

The fun that was looked forward to was, of course, his speech. Here the slow reporting rather favored him, for he was no orator; the readiness which he possessed with the pen in his hand, deserted him when he was on his legs. But as he had prepared everything he meant to say, he had time to think of the next sentence whilst Fraser was taking down the one he had spoken. There was much pleasant and not unkind personality in the speech, which, of course, amused the audience highly. One or two points were of a higher order. Directing the attention of Brown Bahadoor to the record on the table, he said—"The dead body of this case is stretched before us, and is becoming hourly more offensive by the common operations of decay." As prosecutor, judge, assessors, witnesses—everybody in the case were company's servants, Lang remarked that the scene reminded him of dinner on board a ship, the day after a pig had been killed; you had boiled leg of pork at the top of the table, roast leg of pork at the bottom, chitterlings on one side, and cheek on the other.

This simile was found to have affected the mind of Mr. Ledlie to such a degree, that when called on to form his opinion, he replied that he was too humiliated to collect his thoughts. Whereupon Judge Brown replied, with much gravity, that no man need be humiliated by performing those duties which his Government had thought fit to entrust to him. From this argument there was of course no escape, and Mr. Ledlie retired with his compeers to form such a judgment as circumstances admitted of. Then came the acquittal, and a most noisy scene in the entrance passage,—Lang dancing, shouting and embracing his friends, and plying them all with sherry to drink Jotee Persad's health. The drama ended with a great dinner given by the malcontent doctor in honor of John Lang, when confusion was freely toasted to an autocratic and incompetent Government.

The trial was supported, but with great moderation, by the *Delhi Gazette* and opposed by the *Mofussilite*.

Mr. Henry Meade, known as Harry Meade, and afterwards unfortunately drowned in the Hooghly, then edited the *Delhi Gazette*, and was a fair match for Lang in talent, but not in humour and audacity. Mr. Meade was understood to entertain in private life peculiar views with regard to the letter "h," leaving it out in his own Christian name, and putting it in in respect of such words as "inkstand," "ankles," "outpost," &c., where it is more commonly omitted. Informed of this peculiarity, John Lang looks up his *Catullus* and prints this excerpt from the poems of that author in the *Mofussilite*, with special reference to his rival across the Jumna:—

DE ARRIO.

Chommoda dicebat, si quando commode vellet
Dicere, et *hinsidias Arrius* insidias;
Et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum,
Cum, quantum poterat, dixerat *hinsidias*.

Pioneer.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 29TH JANUARY.

This week Gossip may travel a little. There is no specially entrancing incident to confine us exclusively to France. I dare say you think you know all about the Council at Rome from the numerous columns which the London papers give on that subject. Bah! it is the dull season between partridge shooting and Parliament and "copy" is valuable, and so the cunning specials at Rome run in almost diurnally with weighty letters *ex et præterea nil*; all sound and sneers signifying nothing but golden guineas to the writers: the old fathers are very clever and blink everyone. But the innocence of some of the stories the plausible Italian prelates remit through Roman society is occasionally amusing. It is evident that a good deal had been leaking out despite injunctions to secrecy, and it was found that a clever German correspondent had an introduction to one of the most influential of the cardinals, and by getting up an occasional discussion with his eminence wormed out a few secrets of the prison-house, a veritable prison-house, for not a Bishop can quit the states of the Church without permission from the Pope, and if he attempt it on the sly (as has happened) he will find himself politely requested to return by the frontier police who know him from his photograph. They have seven hundred of these sun-pictures which they almost religiously worship, but in whose infallibility they assuredly do not believe. The leaky cardinal, however, as I was going to say, has been discovered, and recommended more caution in future; and a Jesuit theologian has been attached to his eminence, if he be an eminence, for my correspondent—do not think her the less well informed when I tell you she is a lady—is not quite sure whether the feeble father may not only be a bishop. But, immediately (for it could not be acknowledged that a real prelate erred) the story was given out that a pretender to an Eastern see had come to Rome with forged papers and sat in council, but that he is now safely lodged in the offices of the inquisition. These are the real facts, and it is altogether untrue that the masquerading intruder was the correspondent either of the *London Times* or the *New York Herald*, or, indeed, that any unauthorized person had at all access to the Council-hall. The next story is another instance of the fine mind of the Roman rulers of men's souls. A London correspondent, listening in Saint Peter's one day during the congregational sitting, as near as the Swiss Guards would permit him to approach the doors of the *Aula Conciliaris*, heard loud and contentious sounds from a stentorian voice. It was a *bonne bouche* for him, and he wrote in the evening to London to say the Fathers were fighting like cat and dog at that day's sitting. Lord bless his innocent mind. He was totally wrong. At least so said to order the Catholic or some other Italian religious paper. The real facts are, as they tell us, that the poor bishop whose loud and contentious voice was heard is neither Dupanloup of Orleans, nor Schwartzenberg, patriarch of Bohemia, nor Darboy, archbishop of Paris, but a weak and humble prelate from Hungary who suffers under the infirmity of deafness, and not knowing consequently how to pitch his voice, while innocently and amiably discussing some quiet question, roared like a lion rather than any sucking dove. I am not going into the serious questions discussed in the Council of the Vatican for several reasons, one of which is (probably it will be sufficient) that I have not the slightest idea any more than the English Specials, though they may otherwise, of what is being said or what is being done. But one thing I may mention that if the Infallibility Dogma be carried, a very serious schism is likely to be created in Germany. I refer not only to Prussian catholics but also to Austrian. The laity have strong views on the subject, and their clergy are not likely to lag behind them. But enough from Rome is on other subjects, on the fetes and receptions at the Austrian embassy, on the relapse into gloomy austerity of the ex-king of Naples who has some doubts whether his gallant and handsome queen will keep her word and give him a son next time, on the fascinations and right-royal bearing of the Empress of Austria, that I had left the ladies of the Court church. Her Apostolic Majesty was truly devoted in her religious exercises. She always prostrated herself before the Pope—how fond some religious women are of prostration!—and never smoke a cigar (at least in public) all the time she remained in the capital of Christendom. The second time the fox-hound meets at the tomb of Cecilia Metella in weather so cold that the noses of the riders are as pink as their coats. And *From-fron* and other suggestive plays are being acted by the French Company, only kissings and little stage intimacies of that kind are forbidden by the Censure. But why linger eternally on the Roman question, outside the Roman frontier we find the realm of Victor Emanuel greatly in want of money as usual and, what is not so usual, also of fine weather, and waiting patiently until France becomes Republican to go and do likewise. Poor Tuscany, that lovely country where everything is lovely except the spirit of man, which certainly is not divine, has been sadly visited; it has been swept by fearful hail-showers and all the crops in the ground are lost. The inundations there continue and far surpass those of 1844. Victor Emanuel is delighted with his little grandson, who promises to be an improvement on the personal appearance of the paternal stock. One of the nurses of the royal baby is kept strictly out of sight of the susceptible king. She is a most lovely woman, handsomer even than her mistress, which is saying much. At the Court of the *Bambino* when she dresses in her state robe of rich crimson velvet, looped up with gold cord and tassels, all the males present incontinently fall in love with that full-busted nurse. They say the richest man in Naples has already offered her his heart and his millions, but as the poor lovely woman has a husband already it was useless to suggest his hand. She has the same answer for the gentlemen as for others who offer her presents: "Speak to me, signor, when the little one is weaned, and my husband is present." We cross the blue Mediterranean in especially rough seas this winter, and land on the luckless coast of Spain. All as usual. Montpensier is looking up, but slowly, and Prim still keeps the regal prize ripening to fall into—his own mouth. But it is said by an indirect intrigue of the present French ministry, which is semi-Orleanist and would gladly graft the Buonaparte on the Bourbon stock, that a strange game is on the cloth. What would you say if, France being impossible, a throne were found for Louis Philipe's heir, the Count of Paris at Madrid! And, then, if the Prince Imperial were betrothed to the beautiful little Princess Blanche of Vernouille, a charming idea, and if there be any difficulties in the way, be assured they come from Twickenham rather than from the Tuileries. Germany—Gossip must continue his travels through the snow—Germany is pretty quiet. The King of Prussia has partly recovered his intellect, but has lost the fine old man's appetite too young for his years, and such often leads to hygienic recklessness which gives delicate people longer days in the land than men of iron constitution. The old king has been deeply grieved by the tragic result of the recent duel near his capital, of which you have doubtlessly heard. It was especially disagreeable as His Majesty was at the time expecting the complimentary visit of the Emperor of Austria's brother, the Archduke Louis. The duel was between Count Maurice de Hohenthal and the Count of Vexküll, an officer of the Kaiser's army attached to the Legation at Berlin. The rumour is that the causes of the encounter were political. But the real truth is this. Count Vexküll had proposed for the sister of Hohenthal, but subsequently refused to marry her, refusing also to give any reasons for his conduct. Every one knew what they were. The Austrian officer took it into his head after his proposal that the conduct of the young countess, though one of the ladies of honour to the princess, was somewhat light. The fight came off in the little wood in the neighbourhood of Berlin called the Grunewald. The arms were pistols, and the result of the first fire was a ball received in the lower part of the abdomen by the unfortunate Count Vexküll. He since in the hands of the celebrated German surgeon Von Langenbeck, who has but very faint hopes of saving his life. Austria struggles with adversity of all kinds. It will not be easy to keep the *disjecta membra* of that discordant empire together; and the difficulty is increased by the incessant intrigues at the instigation of the priests of that clever woman the Archduchess Sophia. Her influence over her son, the Kaiser, constantly baffles the best laid plans of his constitutional ministers or rather of the majority of them, for the Cabinet is divided in itself. Looking out to Bavaria, one sees the Ultramontane and Anti-Prussian party gaining ground, though the young king still retains by his side the Unionist ministry of Prince Hohenlohe: the melomaniac monarch does not trouble himself much, however, about politics. His whole heart is now fixed on the erection of a monument to Gluck's memory. The inauguration is to be a grand affair and the king is going to invite the most famous singers and musicians of all the nations to be present. Probably, we shall have a grand day in Munich, but if Richard Wagner is to hold the baton of leader and to give us some *morceaux* from his own *repertoire*, I for one will send an excuse. Let us go with gossip up to Russia. It cannot be possibly colder this season than our southern and westernly countries, the Czar wants twelve millions and they will be obtained on fair terms—such as will bring the lender fully six per cent—in London and Paris. It may be that this money will relieve the gloom that still presses on His Imperial Majesty. They say the millions are to be laid out on telegraphic and railway extension. I have reason to believe that an immense development of the Russian telegraphic system will take place, but I do not think much of this loan will be spent in railways beyond one or two military lines towards the west. There is not the cordial union in the bosom of the imperial family that used to exist. The empress and the hereditary princess do not pull well together. Her Majesty accuses her daughter-in-law of great extravagance in show and dress. If the charge be well-founded, it is certainly a wonderful change from old Danish simplicity. When I saw the latter Princess Dagmar standing on the shore of Elsinore to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1864 she wore a brown straw hat trimmed with black velvet, neither quite new nor very becoming. I saw her again a few days after strolling in the gardens of Fredensburg with her then affianced lover, the elder brother of her present husband. She still had the old brown hat. A week later she went to the quay at Copenhagen to bid her sister and brother-in-law good-bye when they were going on board the Osb r ne to steam to Stockholm. As I am a man of truth, still the little lady had the old brown hat on her pretty head, shading her beautiful brown eye sparkling through trees like the sun flickering in a lake. If she has become extravagant—well, it is astounding; and all I can say is that she is not her mother's daughter. Let us come to England with one of these clever financial agents who travel from St. Petersburgh to Lombard Street when the Czar lacks cash. What are they doing in England? In the first place they are laughing at your weakness in India which suffers Mr. Frederick Hill of the Post Office and Mr. Robert Lowe of the Exchequer to slap you in the face and turn you into cash. I never knew anything so scandalous, so contrary to English legislation and official usage which slowly progresses but never retrogrades, so shabby, so inhuman, as to add 50 per cent. to your postage rate, and finally on some paltry excuse to raise the cost of correspondence to the poor fellows often for years separated by necessity and ill-requited military service from the dear ones at home. Since the 1st of January a letter can be sent to America for three pence. Three pence is added for India. The rate of postage to France is going to be greatly reduced. A ten-grammes letter from London to Paris now costs eight pence. It is coming down to three pence. But all these reductions with the foreigner is to be made up by increased taxation on our own flesh and blood who maintain the interests of India with a word or with pen in the scorching plains of Hindostan. Poor Lord Hartington, though its nominal head, has no voice in the Post Office: the secretary, Frederic Hill, thinks he feathers his own nest best when he extends the revenues for that callous and sneering gentleman who sits at the receipt of custom at the Exchequer office. Speak out with a loud voice in India. If you do not, I can only say, you deserve what you get and you will have more of it. While we are in England, let me mention that gossip from the palace, as you will see by the London papers, leaves her gracious Majesty suffering from neuralgia, common tooth-ache and swelled face. They do not tell us that she suffers in mind also; that she does not love her present ministers, who lord it as if the sovereign were a still greater nonentity than past constitutional usage made him or her. The last stand has been by royalty on the Army administration question. Cardwell desires politely and amiably to shelve Cambridge. His bluff royal highness is an *alter ego* of the Prince of Wales. They both complain to the Queen. They tell her the control of the army is the only breakwater against the rushing stream of republicanism, whose waters begin to swell in the distance and in all lands. The Queen is angry. "Pray, leave the Duke at the Horse Guards," she says. "No," sternly replies Gladstone, "we can effect no savings or reforms until we place His Royal Highness under Cardwell in *Pall Mall*." They say Her Majesty will soon retire from all official responsibility. I hope not. She is a good constitutional sovereign, and hers is a model to other courts of purity and virtue. After her gracious Majesty? I do not know, and I fear. The French are malicious. In one of their papers it is stated that the Queen of England is suffering. One more sentence is slyly added, "So also are those around Her Majesty." And, thus, wandering in a circle, gossip gets back to Paris. The Emperor, like the Queen of England, is said also to be sick. I saw him in his own house on Wednesday night looking well in health, but, I think, depressed in spirits. He had a cold and was a little hoarse—that is all. The Empress gave her first ball on Wednesday night. Four thousand invitations were issued, so you may guess the crowd, though in these saloons it could not exactly be called a crush. The Yankees were in full force. The English, too, were not deficient, the Duchess of Newcastle being one of the most noteworthy amongst them. It was noticed by the chamberlains, who believe that London is England as Paris is France, how strange it is that the address of not a single English person presented at the ball was to be found on the many cards on their cards. "What would you have?" said Lord Lyons, "do you want me to present pickpockets to you from London?" The Empress was charming as usual. Now that she has professedly entered from politics she affects to take great interest in social subjects. Chamberlain, Attorney-General is anxiously about Trauppmann, about his habits and conduct in prison, his religious sentiments. "And his morality?" inquired the Empress. "Eight murdered corpses in eight days, please your Majesty," firmly replied the first law officer of the Crown. The Prince Imperial has been writing a nice little letter to his god-papa, the Pope. Pongerville is dead and thus there is another vacancy amongst the forty immortals of the institute. Gossip goes round the room. This old Pongerville is the fellow who answered when asked why men love the fair sex, "because they are our inferiors generally; a woman superior to her husband creates a hell in the household; an equal in intellect makes a purgatory." And who will succeed to the vacant chair? You start! They say the Duc d'Aumale. "There is always a sad day in man's life," says another philosopher button-holeing a friend—"what is it?—"When he perceives that all we pursue, glory, honour, love, fortune are not worth a cigar." "But I know a case where things are still worse." "What is that?" "When the cigar itself is not worth a centime." And so people prattle on Rochefort! What about him? That he is carefully cut out at the windows of the sentence of the judges who, on a hint from Government, only gave him six months' imprisonment, and he fears above all things when the new Press law is promulgated, that that deep fellow Emile Ollivier will issue an amnesty to old offenders. Martyrdom is a crying necessity to patriots of the violent stamp. And what next? as the Hindoo poet saith. "Have you seen the giantess at the square Montholon?"—"Yes, but she is now gone; some small daring man has married her."—"You don't say so."—"I assure you I saw yesterday posted on the shutter: *cloture de la boîte colossal*. What a strange inscription relative to a bride." "Go on, gossip, shall we have peace or war?"—"Well, you know the Emperor is dead against reducing the army by a single man; and General Le Bœuf says the state of France requires the present force."—"Aye, if it's only for home! Then you know old Metternich said if France is satisfied Europe is tranquil, but if she catches cold, then that all the world goes a sneezing." What more? The question reminds me of the habits of Parisian drapers. They are never satisfied, when you enter a shop, whatever you buy, but go on asking "and with this, Madame (or Monsieur)?" A lady I know—I must not tell her name—recently bought a pair of garters. The shopman carefully wrapped them up, adding the traditional inquiry: *et avec cela, Madame?*" "With this?" replied the lady, "why, with this I'm going to keep up my stocking." And what next? as the Hindoo poet again says,—"Just nothing at all until next week."—*Pioneer*

TURF REFORMS.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 5.)

Stimulated by the partial success which attended his last year's attempt at Turf reform, Sir Joseph Hawley has again come forward, but this year with a series of proposals of a far more sweeping character, and which, if adopted, must of necessity cause the operations of racing men to be restricted within far narrower limits than heretofore. Before proceeding to discuss these propositions in detail, let us say a word about the *argumentum ad hominem* that has been already pretty freely applied to Sir Joseph Hawley by the sporting press, and that will, no doubt, be unsparingly used by his opponents in the Jockey Club. Because, as report goes, he has been a singularly successful owner of racehorses, and has not only won large sums of money in stakes, but has supplemented them by still larger sums gained by betting, it is ungracious, it is improper, it is monstrous for him to lead the attack on a system under which he has thriven so well. What facts there are to support this allegation we are not aware; but such a style of reasoning, though perhaps natural, appears to be very puerile; yet, remembering how hour after hour is wasted in Parliament, how the progress of wholesome measures is delayed, while party leaders bandy personalities, and hurl charges and counter-charges of inconsistency at each other, it is not wonderful that smaller men, arguing on matters comparatively trivial should pursue similar tactics. For our part, we shall not stop for a moment to inquire whether Sir Joseph Hawley is either the fittest or the unfittest person to undertake the reform of the Turf. If the changes that he proposes are unreasonable, or unseasonable, or unnecessary, or impolitic, let them be condemned on their own demerits; but if the work to be done is good, and is urgently needed, then the nature of the instrument by which it is effected is a matter of the smallest possible moment. Sir Joseph prefaces his proposition with a sort of apology for disturbing the "sacred everlasting calm" of the members of the Jockey Club, and for introducing to their notice certain abuses of the existence of which they appear to be unaware. We regret that he has such a poor opinion of his colleagues as to believe them ignorant of matters that have long been clear as daylight to all reasonable persons outside their charmed circle; but, looking at his long experience and peculiar opportunities of judging, we cannot for an instant accuse him of unjustly depreciating their mental capacities. This dubious compliment to the Club having, then duly paid, Sir Joseph proceeds to intimate his intention of submitting next April eight distinct resolutions to a select committee of members, assuming, of course, that the appointment of such a committee is authorized. Of these resolutions four deal with the rules and regulations of racing; one affects owners of horses, one has to do with betting, and two have reference to the *status* and procedure of the Jockey Club itself. We will briefly indicate the results that would follow the adoption of these proposals, and then inquire whether and how far those results would be beneficial or otherwise.

The first resolution—dealing with handicapping according to our fourfold division—prohibits flat-racing between November 15 and March 25, and two-year-old racing before September 1. The result would be that the crowd of metropolitan race-meetings would be summarily swept away. The second forbids entries for two-year-old races to be made more than fifteen days before they are advertised for running. It is said that the adoption of this rule would be the death-blow to two-year-old racing, as owners would not enter their horses against the acknowledged best of their year. But, referring to the first resolution which prohibits any two-year-old racing before September 1, it is easy to see that this anticipation is not well founded; for in the month between the opening of two-year-old racing and the time proposed for making entries for the Middle Park Plate—the two-year-old race, *par excellence*, of the season—the form of the two-year-olds could not be so correctly ascertained as to deter owners from trying their chance for so valuable a prize. The third resolution confines handicap races to horses four years old and over; and, as a first consequence, a vast number of worthless three-year-olds would be turned out of training, and afterwards there would be a great diminution of the size and number of breeding studs. The fourth prohibits two-year-olds from racing any distance less than a mile, or from running in any handicap. The proposal about betting is that, in case of a horse not starting, all bets shall be void; and the result of this regulation would be that little or no betting would take place except at the Derby, for it is well known that the speculation which has hitherto taken place on great races weeks and months before they are run, and which has been such a golden harvest to the bookmakers, would be almost if not entirely abolished. Then there is a proposal to do away with assumed names of owners of horses; and, lastly, Sir Joseph Hawley submits to his colleagues in the Jockey Club the desirableness of holding public as well as private meetings, at the former of which alone any alterations in the laws of racing should be promulgated, and also of extending the basis of the Club itself. Thus it will be seen that Sir Joseph has a threefold object in view—first, to reform the Jockey Club; secondly, to limit the amount of racing; and thirdly, to limit the amount of betting; and he would be a bold man who denied that the work which he has set himself to do is not urgently needed. As for the Jockey Club, we have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion that, before there can be any hope of reforming the abuses of the Turf, the supreme tribunal of the Turf must itself be reformed. Studiously polite as is the language of his resolutions, it is plain that Sir Joseph Hawley has not much confidence in the Jockey Club as at present constituted; and the hint of an appeal to the Legislature is clearly meant as a stimulant to the sluggish apathy of the present rulers of racing. If Sir Joseph Hawley distrusts his colleagues, assuredly the public has little faith in them. How should it be otherwise, when it is impossible to take up a newspaper without reading that one member of the Jockey Club has just been proclaimed an outlaw, that a second has just been adjudicated a bankrupt, that the goods of a third and a fourth are in the clutches of sheriffs' officers, and that a fifth and a sixth are quarrelling in a Court of law about their joint transactions with a bill discounter?

We therefore set down the reform of the Jockey Club, though it comes last in Sir Joseph Hawley's propositions, as the first piece of Turf reform that needs accomplishment; and we merely observe that it will be only a mock reform if, while the Club is reinforced in the manner indicated in the proposal, there is not also a pretty free weeding out of objectionable members. We now pass to the second and aimed at—the limitation of racing. This limitation, as we have already pointed out, would be mainly effected by the suppression of the metropolitan meetings, as contemplated by the first proposal. Few who have had any personal experience of these disgusting and disgraceful gatherings, these scenes of organized violence and triumphant blackguardism, would regard their instant annihilation as otherwise than as an unmixed boon; and we cordially agree with a suggestion thrown out in one of the sporting papers, that Parliament should be asked to prohibit all race meetings within a certain distance of London. Such a check would thus be given to the monstrous overgrowth of racing, that it might not be necessary to push forward at present the proposal for the exclusion from handicaps of horses under four years of age. Perhaps the time is not ripe for such a measure, efficacious as it would be in clearing off a vast number of worthless thorough-breds; and in regard to the running of the two-year-olds, opinions are still divided as to the advantages and disadvantages of early training. We cannot anticipate, however, that any objection can be made to the abolition of assumed names, which are kept up principally for the sake of minors who wish to escape the notice of their guardians, of sons who are in fear of their fathers, and of confraternities of the lowest order of horse owners, who league together to defraud the public.

Lastly, we come to the limitation of betting, which would be effected by the nullification of all bets made on non-starters. Now we have never joined in any reckless crusade against betting within proper limits. It is idle to say that if a man chooses to adopt horse-racing as the principal occupation of his life, he is to be debarred from supporting with money his opinions about his own or his friends' horses, or from dealing openly with those whose existence as bookmakers is implied in his existence as a racher, just as a buyer implies a seller. As long as horse-racing lasts—and we are dealing with it as an existing fact, not discussing whether it is worth retaining as an institution—betting will be associated with it; and it is idle to dream of keeping the one without keeping the other also. But the curse of betting in connexion with horse-racing in the present day lies in the facilities afforded, and the temptations held out, to every man and every youth in the kingdom to have a share in it. It is boasted sometimes that horse-racing is the national sport of England; but it would be much more correct to say that betting on horse-races is the national sport. For one person who goes to see a race, fifty remain at home and wager their money instead; and every inducement is held out to them to do so. People who do not own horses, who know nothing and care nothing about racing matters, who can perhaps just tell the difference between a horse and a cow, and no more, to whom the mention of the names of the different candidates for a great race conveys not the slightest glimmer of information as to their merits, or demerits, rush wildly into the market, and risk their money on the hopes that chance may befriend them. The facilities are so many, and the baits are so temptingly dangled before the eyes of the ignorant, that one ceases to be astonished at the numbers who avail themselves of them. The admissions of the principal defendants in the late betting prosecutions must have opened the eyes of many persons to the amazing development of speculation on horse-races, mostly in small sums, among the outside public. Undoubtedly a considerable blow has been given to the betting mania by the suppression of the London commission agencies, and it is to be hoped that the Act will be extended to Scotland as soon as possible; but it is in the power of the sporting press to deal a still heavier blow by refusing to admit to their columns the lying advertisements of those worst parasites of the Turf, the quacks and the swindlers, with their winning mediuses and their infallible methods, their promises of a thousand pounds for five shillings, and a certain fortune for every regular subscribers. Some of the sporting papers are honourably free from these pestilent invitations to the ignorant; but some, and those, we regret to say, most widely circulated, increase their profits by the insertion of advertisements which, as editors and publishers must altogether in silence. In some respects he was a typical know, are utterly false and fraudulent. It is idle to say that little harm is done because no sensible person would be taken in by such advertisements; the persistency with which they are sown broadcast over the country is proof that there must be thousands of ignorant and needy people who are ensnared by them to their ruin. Equally to blame, as aiders and abettors of unnecessary gambling, are those papers which employ touts to pry into the private affairs of owners of horses, into the details of their management of their studs, into the amount of work done by their horses, and into their progress in preparation for this or that race, and who trade on the reports so furnished and so surreptitiously obtained

THE SUPPOSITITIOUS CHILD CASE.

In the Central Criminal Court on Feb. 3, (before Mr. Justice Byles), William Skeplehorn, cabman, and Susan, his wife, surrendered to their bail under an indictment charging them with divers species of fraud, and with falsely and fraudulently endeavouring to impose upon Mr. Ironside a child which was not his own.

Mr. Willis prosecuted; Mr. Lilley defended the male prisoner, and Mr. Thompson his wife.

Mr. Willis said that he appeared in support of a prosecution charging an offence which, he trusted, for the credit of our common nature and for the peace of families, was of rare occurrence in this country. The prisoners were charged with conspiring to injure and prejudice Mr. Thomas John Ironside, a silk buyer, of Wood-street, Cheapside, by falsely representing that his wife had given birth to a female child. The prosecutor was married to a Miss Louisa Maud Owen, in November 1866, and they resided at 6, Darnsford-villas, Wandsworth, on affectionate terms for some time afterwards. In August 1867, Mr. Ironside was under the impression that his wife was pregnant. In company with Mr. Searle, a friend, he and his wife, about the middle of the month, rowed up the Thames to Oxford on a journey of pleasure; but, on reaching that city, Mrs. Ironside became unwell, and on Saturday, the 16th, she left her husband and returned to Wandsworth by train. On the Tuesday following she was seen in the company of Mrs. Skeplehorn at the Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth, and there in waiting was a widow named Fanny Wood, who, in the latter part of July, had been delivered of a child at the workhouse, Newington. The woman was there with her baby to be employed as a wet nurse, and was told that a lady wished to speak to her. She was then introduced to Mrs. Ironside, and was told by her that she was desirous of adopting a child; that it must be of fair complexion, and a female. Mrs. Skeplehorn said that she thought the woman's child would do; and it was agreed that it should be taken to 78, York-road, where she (Mrs. Skeplehorn) resided. The infant was re-dressed in clothes purchased by Mrs. Skeplehorn, which were suitable to the station of Mrs. Ironside, and then the latter person proceeded to the Newington Workhouse, and there saw a Miss Medhurst, the head nurse, who had acted as midwife at the confinement of the widow. She told this person that she had miscarried, that she was anxious to present her husband with a child, and she requested her to meet her at the Waterloo Station that evening, and accompany her by train to her house at Wandsworth. Miss Medhurst, in fact, was to act as midwife in a mock confinement, so as to deceive Mr. Ironside when he returned home. The baby was to be foisted upon him as his own, and Mrs. Skeplehorn was to act as nurse, at a salary of £1 per week. Miss Medhurst, on the way from Clapham Junction to Wandsworth, purchased a sheep's pluck at a butcher's shop, and this was to be used in order still further to carry out the deception. A Miss Searle, a cousin of Mrs. Ironside and Elizabeth Cottrill, the servant, were posted off to the Christy Minstrels that evening, and during their absence the child was brought by Mrs. Skeplehorn and her husband, and the fraud was commenced. Mrs. Ironside was put to bed. The child was taken to the room. Miss Medhurst was here as the midwife, and the female prisoner as the nurse, and on the return of Miss Searle she was told that the child was born, and all things apparently were very comfortable. The child was said to be the image of its father, and to have Mr. Ironside's forehead and hands, and so Miss Searle was deceived. On Wednesday Mr. Ironside reached Windsor. Then he sent a telegram to his wife, inquiring how she was, and asking whether she was sufficiently well to join them there, and he received the answer, "Can't come; just confined of a little girl; return immediately." He hastened home, and reached Darnsford-villas the same evening. After some time Mr. Ironside was led by certain circumstances to believe that he had been duped, and proceedings were instituted against the prisoners.

Mr. Ironside, having been examined, said in cross-examination by Mr. Lilley that he lived with his wife till February 1868, on affectionate terms. She left him in that month, and took the child with her. They were living separate at present, and he allowed her an income. Could not say whether the child was still with her. Proceedings had been commenced against Mrs. Ironside in the Divorce Court.

Emily Medhurst, head nurse at the Newington Workhouse, deposed to Mrs. Ironside calling upon her on the 20th August, about three weeks after Fanny Wood had been confined, and at her request she went to meet her at the Waterloo Station that evening, and to accompany her to her house at Wandsworth. On the way witness called at a butcher's, and purchased a sheep's pluck. An hour or two afterwards a person whom she believed to be Mrs. Skeplehorn arrived with a baby, and she was followed by the man, who had something wrapped in paper. A conversation then ensued with reference to the act in contemplation. It was said that Mrs. Ironside had miscarried, and wished to have a baby, so that she might not disappoint her husband. Mrs. Ironside, however, became fearful, and wished to have the child taken back; but the man said, "Oh, nonsense! it is all humbug. The affair has begun, and must be ended." Then Skeplehorn left the house, and Mrs. Ironside was put to bed. Witness remained till breakfast next morning. On the following Sunday the man called upon her at the workhouse, and said that Mr. Ironside was waiting to give her £5 for acting as midwife, and that she had better go down at once. She declined to go, and said she would not risk her position. He then said she would spoil the whole affair, but so far "it had gone on beautifully." About a fortnight afterwards witness met Mrs. Ironside by appointment at the house of the prisoners, in the York-road. The baby was there, and Mrs. Ironside said that the woman was still acting in her nurse. The confinement, of course, was a mock one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lilley: Had since resigned her appointment at the workhouse. Had never received any remuneration, either from Mr. or Mrs. Ironside or the prisoners.

Some formal evidence about registration was then given.

Fanny Wood, a widow, employed as a servant at a public-house in the Vauxhall Bridge-road, produced the child, a pretty little girl, dressed in a plaid frock and scarlet hood. She said that she was confined at the Newington Workhouse, and on leaving there went to the Lying-in Hospital, York-road, to seek employment as a wet-nurse. On the 20th August Mrs. Ironside and the female prisoner came to her, when the former said that she wished to adopt a child, but it must be fair and a female. Witness consented to part with her infant, and took it at once to Skeplehorn's house, where its clothes were changed, and there she left it. Witness inquired after it in the course of two or three days, and was told that it was going on nicely. Six weeks elapsed, and then she again called at Skeplehorn's and there saw the child, and was asked if she was still willing to give it up. Witness had received the child that morning from Mrs. Ironside, who had remained in all along.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lilley: Had been married, and had had four children. Made arrangements with Mrs. Ironside on each occasion that she saw her.

Mr. Lilly submitted there was no evidence to go to the jury as regarded the man, as the names of the other conspirators had not been shown, and

Mr. Thompson contended that the female woman was not, in fact, acting under the direction of her husband.

After a long legal argument,

The Judge ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Willis, in reply, said that the circumstances of this case were so strange and unusual that they might have formed the ground work of some of those modern novels which now vitiated and corrupted the public taste. Until now he had not the least idea that such things as these could be allowed to transpire in domestic life in England. He asked the jury to say by their verdict that the prisoners were guilty of a grave and serious offence, so that they might be punished for the crime they had committed.

Mr. Lilley addressed the jury on behalf of the man. First of all, he characterised the evidence of Medhurst as being unworthy of belief, and said he could not see why she had not been placed in the dock, by the side of the prisoners. He then went on to argue that the presence of Mrs. Skeplehorn was actually necessary as a nurse to Mrs. Ironside at the time, whether there was a child born or not. Undoubtedly there was an infant "mewling and puking," and attention to "dear little baby" must have been discharged by some one. It was true that Mr. Ironside had an impression that his wife was in the family-way, and Miss Searle seemed to have the same idea; but one would have thought that, as a husband, he would know whether his impression was correct—whether, in fact, it was a reality or a myth. In this case there were both tragedy and comedy. His learned friend, Mr. Willis, was the great tragedian, and had gravely personified the injured husband on this occasion. He (Mr. Lilley) was the comedian, and he asked the jury not to take a serious view of the question, but to decide in the case of sober and impartial justice, and to take common sense and experience as their guide, and to say that the prisoner for whom he appeared was not guilty of the conspiracy. Mr. Lilley submitted that the male prisoner was perfectly innocent of the charge, and he accounted for his presence at the house by stating that he was there simply to see his wife, and not with the object of taking any part in the fraud.

Mr. Thompson, on the part of the woman, urged that husband and wife were one in law, and therefore an indictment for conspiracy could not be maintained against both of them. He thought that much virtue had been assumed on the part of the prosecution in this case. There was a deep-seated quarrel apparently between the prosecutor and his wife, with respect to which the Court was in perfect ignorance. The more the jury looked at the evidence, the more must they be convinced that the whole affair was a perfect tissue of mystery. That Mrs. Ironside had an object in her own mind, there could be no doubt; but he could not see what inducements there were for the prisoners to become her assistants. It was clear that she took pains to deceive her husband, and it was clear also that nobody else had the same purpose that she herself had. He contended there was not that union between the acts of Mrs. Skeplehorn and her husband which entitled the jury to find her guilty of the charge, and that, therefore, she ought to be acquitted.

The judge said that the question for the jury was, did both of the defendants agree and conspire with other persons to impose another man's child on Mr. Ironside as his own child? In one respect this was a very serious case; uti in another view it was not so. To introduce a supposititious child into a family was an act that might be attended with most serious consequences; and to conspire to do that was undoubtedly a crime in the eye of the law. Supposing that a peeress was confined, and a supposititious child introduced as her offspring. The husband died, and the child in time sat as a peer in the House of Lords, and took possession of estates with, it might be, hundreds of thousands a year. Then it was discovered that the child was not the real son of the peeress, but a bastard. The consequences of such a fraud would be most serious indeed. In this case he thought the most guilty party was Mrs. Ironside herself, for she had apparently been the chief conspirator, and had gravely offended the law by entering a false registry of birth. The case, after all, was not so serious in another point of view, because the only object which Mrs. Ironside had was to please her husband, by leading him to believe that he was the father of the child. It might be asked why Mrs. Ironside had not been placed in the dock? But he quite understood the reason. The prosecutor, as her husband, was not desirous of seeing her in such a position, but he had taken other means of showing his detestation of her conduct through the medium of the Divorce Court. His lordship left it to the jury to say whether the defendants had conspired to impose another man's child on Mr. Ironside, and whether the female in what she did acted voluntarily, and not by the coercion or influence of her husband.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and, on their return, found both prisoners guilty, and recommended them to mercy on the ground that other persons had been implicated with them.

The Judge said that he should reserve the objections which had been raised, but at present he must say that he did not take a very favourable view of them. The prisoners would be liberated on bail, to come up for judgment at the next sessions, unless, in the meantime, the case should be decided in their favour.

The necessary bail was procured, and the prisoners were liberated.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

SIR,—Considering your valuable journal the true exponent of opinions in all matters connected with the sporting world, and finding that the unsatisfactory result of the above match has raised a strong discussion, I have taken the liberty—having had much practical experience in wrestling, as well as acting referee in the great metropolitan matches for many years—of giving, to the best of my ability, a fair and unbiassed judgment on the real merits of the same, as well as an opinion of what ought to form the basis of international contests of this nature, trusting you will deem it worthy of insertion.

The above match, decided on Jan. 27 and 28, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, betwixt the French and English, has, in the minds of most disinterested persons led to no result that on the part of the winners could fairly be termed a victory; inasmuch as out of *four* falls, *two* had been gained by each side in their own particular style, thus leaving the choice of the fifth, or deciding fall, to the winner of the toss, which being gained by the French made victory—taking into consideration the previous performances of the men—almost a foregone conclusion. Had luck, on the contrary declared on the side of the English, the case would, most probably, have been reversed. What then, it may be asked, has been proved? Nothing, would probably be the answer of most persons, except that each man is superior in his own style. To those, however, who understand the art of wrestling the result of this match not only proves much, but suggests still more; for whilst it unites the advantages of comparing two opposite systems, and thereby of adopting the best, and rejecting the objectionable parts of each, it also points out the errors that ought to be avoided in future international wrestling matches. Whilst it is not my purpose to unduly praise, or detract from the merits of the French or English wrestlers, or their different styles as exemplified on the present occasion, I cannot but feel—whilst allowing the exponents on either side a full meed of approbation as to their strength and skill—that there is a wide difference betwixt them; and that on this occasion, unreasonable as such an argument may at first sight appear, and totally independent of an unlucky toss, the merit of the contest lays entirely on the side of the losers. To all but those initiated in the art of wrestling this may appear to be dictated solely by prejudice, but it is not so, and I will readily adduce an argument that can prove me in the wrong. Let us see, then, how the matter stands. I take it for granted it will be conceded that in all personal contests where skill and science have to be backed out with weight and physical power, especially where skill and science are of nearly equal value, the strength and weight—the difference of something like 20 per cent. in the weight of the competitors would, without an infinitely greater amount of skill on the side of the lighter party, inevitably carry the day against them. This is so self-evident that, without for one moment doubting it carrying conviction to the minds of every unprejudiced person, I merely name it here to remind those who, whilst taking an interest in contests of this kind, are yet not sufficiently aware—or don't think—of the disadvantages a man three or four stone lighter than the man he is opposed to has to contend with; even though his strength and skill may be equal. That, however, is not all; one man's style of wrestling or the rules by which he is guided, and of which he has become a proficient, may involve complications which do not surround the other, and whilst he has little to remember and *nothing to forget*, his opponent's feeling of doubt and uncertainty or fear of infringing some rule may half paralyse his best efforts. It will, perhaps, be said that no match ought to be made regardless of weight or skill in the opposing party, or without giving the men sufficient time to study, and become acquainted with the system they have to contend against. These precautions having been neglected by the English on the present occasion, it remains to point this out, as the great disadvantage they laboured under in both respects, and when these things are fairly considered I think it must be conceded that the merits of the contest are unequal as it was—laid entirely on the side of the English inasmuch as, taking into consideration the respective weights of the men. Wright was nearly three stone lighter than his opponent, Le Bœuf, and Jamieson three and a half stone lighter than Dubois, yet notwithstanding this enormous disparity of weight the Frenchmen did not gain *one fall* in the English style, in which they had been instructed by one of the most skilful English wrestlers, nor could they have succeeded in their own had the test been which man could bring the other to the ground. A better proof of this could not have been given than in the final fall betwixt Wright and Dubois. The weight of the latter exceeded that of the former by *five-and-a-half stone*, notwithstanding which Wright hurled him to the ground, and only failed in turning him on his back by not following up his advantage quickly enough. He did the same thing in his previous encounter with Le Bœuf, whereas out of the four falls in the English Cumberland and Westmorland style, had either Frenchman made the English touch the ground even with one knee, he would have been entitled to the fall. It not being my purpose to give the particulars of each bout, which have been pretty accurately described in nearly all the papers of the day, I will now, in addition to the disparity of the men's weights before stated, and for the benefit of the uninitiated, give as clear an analysis as I can of the two sets of rules and their application, in order to show the contrast between them, and the advantages or disadvantages apparent on one side or the other. I will then, to the best of my ability, point out on the terms on which I consider an international match ought to be contested. The English, or Cumberland and Westmorland style, being the simplest, shall have my first attention, as giving the advantage to their opponents, the French; for, with the single exception of not being allowed to let go their hold till one party is thrown, or touches the ground, they are free to do anything and everything but kick, and that being prohibited by the French rules also, they have only one thing to remember which is *not to loose their hold*. On the contrary, how fares it with their opponents? They have not the advantage of a fair and equal hold, such as they have allowed their bulky antagonists; but must fence for hold with men perfectly skilled in their own style, and masters of every dodge for getting the advantage. After this they must *remember* not to clasp their hands, or trip, or use their legs, or in the heat of the contest on the ground catch their adversary by the legs; and yet to gain a fall, they must not only throw him on the ground, but put him fairly on both shoulders at the same time. Thus it will be seen that coming against the French as the Englishmen did on this occasion, without any previous training or knowledge of their style, even independent of their superior weight, the odds were greatly on the side of the French, inasmuch as before alluded to, the former had so many fresh things to *do*: as well as to *remember* the many accustomed things they were *prohibited from doing* and so their best efforts were half paralysed by the fear of doing wrong. In proof of this, and to show the force of habit, and the next to impossibility of retaining perfect self-possession and presence of mind in the midst of an exciting personal contest without previous training, I will give *three* instances that occurred on the first night, in which *three* of the competitors committed themselves. The first occurred in the wrestle betwixt Jamieson and Dubois in the English style, wherein it will be remembered the latter lost the fall by letting go his hold as Jamieson was closing upon him. That he did so either by reason of Jamieson's grasp, from the nature of it, or from fear of being thrown I think few would believe; but having the advantage of being close to the men I attributed his doing it solely to the force of habit and the instinct of self-preservation to protect himself from an approaching difficulty by loosing his grasp in order to get better hold. The next instance that occurred between Jamieson and Le Bœuf by the leg as being the first and apparently most available means of turning him on his back in the French style, though the error evidently struck him at once, as he desisted immediately; for this Le Bœuf remonstrated most strongly, and wished to claim the fall, though not entitled to it by their rules. The third and last fall in the last wrestle betwixt Jamieson and Dubois in the French style, and as I have before given it as my opinion that in his previous bout with Jamieson he loosed his hold from the French habit of doing so, and thus lost the fall, so Jamieson, on the contrary, lost *his* by retaining his hold, which is equally a habit in *his* mode of wrestling. To those who remember the struggle, I may explain that as Dubois turned on his left side to bring Jamieson over the latter, with his right arm rather too high on his opponent's shoulder, still retained his hold, the effect of which was to enable Dubois to effect his intention; whereas had Jamieson left loose at the right moment, he would have saved himself and shot his opponent forward. In his own style of wrestling, however, such quitting hold would have lost him the fall; and thus, again, the force of habit and want of practice, which might well excuse a greater mistake, was apparent to all. Notwithstanding all this, however, on taking all circumstances into consideration, it is easy to imagine what would have been the fate of any two Frenchmen as much inferior in weight to Wright and Jamieson as they themselves were to Le Bœuf and Dubois, and not difficult to foretell the result of a similar match with two of their own weight. With this view I think most will agree that, therefore, without further speculating on an event which is little likely to take place, I should suggest that in any future international wrestling match the merits of the contending parties should be confined to no particular style whatever, but with the simple proviso that no kicking, scratching, or violence of any kind is allowed, on pain of disqualification. Each man should be as nearly matched in weight and age with his opponent as possible, and be allowed, without being restricted to any particular kind of hold, to use every means in his power to overthrow him. Falling on one or both knees should not be considered a fall, but the bout should commence afresh, yet anything beyond that, such as falling on the side, shoulder, or any other part of the body, should constitute a fair fall; but if both fall together, the one who falls undermost, or who first touches the ground, to be the loser; but if they fall side by side, or in such a manner that the judges cannot decide which was first on the ground, it shall be wrestled over again. In this way wrestlers would compete on their own merits, inasmuch as each would have the advantage of adopting what was best in his own style, as well as that which he could acquire from others. It would also do away with what I think cannot but be regarded as the absurdity of first throwing a man and then scrambling on the ground to force him into a certain position, or on the other hand to deprive him of the full use of his legs, and only allow him to use his hands in a particular manner in his efforts to overcome his antagonist. In this way also I consider the real purposes of wrestling, whether for pastime or defence, would best be promoted, inasmuch as the victory would consist in effecting the throw, towards the accomplishment of which each competitor would be placed on a perfect equality, and without limitation of his powers in any respect.

ONE OF THE UMPIRES.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE following circular has been addressed by M. Emile Ollivier to the Procureurs-General of the Imperial Courts of France:—

"PARIS, Jan. 28.

"A complete *regime* governing the Press implies three different orders of arrangement—those relating to competency, those relating to the conditions of publication, and to the police regulations of printing. The law which the Government has just submitted to the Corps Législatif refers in no way to repression nor to conditions of publication; it only deals with the question of competency. It is, therefore, indispensable that we should indicate to you in what spirit you should apply those regulations which, having a character essentially political, ought, as long as they are in force, to be adapted to the fundamental principles which govern all our proceedings. It is only possible to give but general indications. You will have to determine for yourself in each particular case the course which shall appear to you the most prudent. In all publications you will distinguish between that part which is intended for publicity and that which is devoted to polemics. You will carefully watch the scrupulous observance of all the laws which tend to insure the honesty and exactitude of that which obtains publicity. Thus you should not allow a fanciful account to be substituted for the official report of the Chambers, nor that an *acte d'accusation* should be published prematurely, nor that a journal should be exposed for sale until it has complied with the precedent material conditions, nor that a *communiqué* should be refused insertion, nor that by any irregularity there should be any infringement of the material regulations to which all publications are subjected. In such matters there is no question of the freedom of the human mind, nor of the rights of conscience, but simply of good faith and loyalty, of respect for the laws. In a case where publicity has appeared contrary to the public interest—for instance, when it deals with the internal deliberations of the Council of State—you will not allow the established prohibitions to be violated. In the part of the paper devoted to polemics you will distinguish the articles which are the expression of opinions, of theories, and of individual doctrines, or which contain criticisms of the acts of Ministers from articles which may assimilate to real acts. However reprehensible the first mentioned may appear to you to be, whatever may be the form in which they may be produced, fitting or otherwise, moderate or impassioned, excessive or restrained, you need not regard them at all. You will not tolerate the last mentioned unless they are in all respects conformable to law. The only reason for this distinction is obvious. There is no crime of opinion. That which is immaterial; error has no other judge—can have no other master or conqueror—than truth. To an opinion one can only oppose an opinion. To an *acte*, on the contrary, an act can be opposed to punish or prevent it, according as it is contrary to or in conformity with the precepts of justice and the exigencies of social order. Consequently, you will search out every newspaper article which, containing an offence at common law, may be considered as an act committed rather than as an opinion expressed. In the first rank among articles having this character you will place those which contain outrages against the Emperor, apologies for crimes or legal offences, or direct provocations to disobedience of the laws, to commit crimes or offences, and particularly to seduce soldiers from their duty and the obedience which they owe to their chiefs. For the same reason you will give cordial assistance to citizens who may complain of defamation or attacks upon their private lives. Before the tribunals you will insist strongly that slanderers shall be visited not so much by imprisonment as by heavy pecuniary damages to those assailed. It is to be regretted that this mode of repression, the only efficacious means against slanderers, should not yet have been introduced into our judicial customs. You will apply to public meetings the same rules as to newspapers. You will vigilantly maintain the material regulations concerning the summoning and the holding of meetings, and you will not allow the revival of clubs in a disguised form. As to the speeches which are delivered, you will take no notice of them unless they involve an offence of the kind I have pointed out. You will attach little importance to the speeches which are destined for publicity in the newspapers than to those which will have no echo beyond the meeting at which they are spoken. In short, you will leave to the good sense of the public the police of moral order, and the task of checking the outpouring of ill-regulated ideas which have lately been put forth; but neither in the streets nor in the newspapers, nor in public meetings, must you permit acts of a nature seriously to compromise material order or to trouble social peace. Until the *Cour d'Assises* shall be invested with the function of dealing with Press offences you will not hesitate, should it become necessary, to apply the existing jurisdiction. The course of justice must not be interrupted by a project of reform, and so long as a law has not been abrogated it remains in full force. I am certain, M. le Procureur-General, that you will zealously assist us in the difficult mission we have accepted. You will be encouraged in so doing by a sense of your responsibility, and also by the thought that there is no glory to equal that of labouring for the consolidation and the defence of free government. —Receive, M. the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Religion.

"EMILE OLLIVIER."

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Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Bridal Veils Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 5/4
" " 8 " "	1/11 5/16
on demand	1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland	1/11 5/16
Circular Notes	1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Is. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 " " at Is. 11 3/8d. "
3 " " at Is. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at Is. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at Is. 11 7/16d. "
On demand at Is. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at Is. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months 6 per cent.
6 do. 5 "
3 do. 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory. For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
TANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON BARDER WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 14 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

One High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Double Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Valves.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and seat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light English-built buggy on C springs, by Ness of London.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shafts by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness, London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart